the constitution and vindicate the sup Reserved, that the so called accession of some of the Souther's Lies bring at last commended in open war against the United States, the American people can no longer defer their decision between anarchy or despetism en the one since and on the other inherity, order and isw, ander the most benign government the world has ever

own.

Resolved, Fast this Chambar, forgetful of past diffenose of political opinion among its members, will, with
the mity and particule ander support the government
the great crisis, and it hereby pledges its best efforts
restain its credit and facilitate its financial operations,
also considertly appeals to all men of wealth to join in

hase conducted appears to all men of wealth to join in these office.

Reselved, That while deploring the adrent of civil war, which has been precipitated on the country by the madness of the Seath, the Chamber is persuaded that policy and haman to allow demand that it should be met by the mest premy students demand that it should be met by the mest premy students demand that it should be met by the mest premy students demand that it should be met by the mest premy students and presention of a policy so vigorous and resistions that it will crush out treason new and forever.

Reselved, That the peopletion of it. Jefferson Dav has been eletters of marque to whomsever may apply them, emanating from no recognized government without the sanation of public laws, but piralical in the content of the civilized world. It cannot result in the first against fregular privatedness, but may, in infesting the occur with prested contents, but may, in infesting the occur with prested civilers, armod with traiterous a commissions, to despoid our commerce and that or all a cheer magnitude mandons.

reed, I nat in view of this threatening ' wil, it is, Resorted, That in view of this threatening ' Arth, it is, is the opinion of this Chamber, the duty of ' Arrivavor's meet to issue at once a proclamation warn age all persons that privateering under the commissions are proposed will be dealt with as simple piracy. It of weet the duty not merely to uself, but to other martine ', nations, who have a right to decand that the inter' (states government shall promptly discountenance ever a assempt with in the bergers to legalize piracy. It should also, at the carlier, possible moment, blocks is very gy Southern port, both to prevent the egrees and ingree a carbon vessels.

Alternment cheering:

Homenes cheering:
Resolved, That the serietary be directed to send copies
Resolved, That the serietary be directed to send copies
these resolutions to the Chamber of Commerce of other
white, inviting their comperation in such measures as
may be deeded most effective it is directioning the hunds
of government in this emerger of.
Resolved, That a copy of two he resolutions, duly attested
by the officers of the Chamber, be forwarded to the President of the United States.

Mr. Orders then continued:—In francing these residu-

tions everything appertal ning to party feeling has been sarofully excluded, and they have emmated from pairiotic molivers. The featural flag has been lowered at th and of armed emiters. The President has appealed so the co marry to come and rescue that flag, and be be-served if so feeling of the Chamber in this emergency to be to tend or their support and countenance to the govern-ment, to show they justly appreciate and love this, the best government the sun stone upon. He hoped the Chap aber had come ready to vote, so as to give an in cres sed emphasis to their proceedings by an unstimous

) & R. B. MINTERN, moved the adoption of the resolu Mr. JAMES CALLATIN then addressed the meeting as blicks :- Mr. President-It is not my intention at this sime, in view of the state of our country, to other any remarks upon the assumed right of secession; but I de not hesitate to affirm that there was no excuse for disrunion furnished by the election of Mr. Lincoln. He was legally chosen. With a majority in both houses of Con-gress opposed to him, and not costalled by the Sugreme Court of the United States, he could do no injury to the South, even if he felt so inclined. Besides, he did not .ewe his election wholly to the slavery question; many other considerations influenced the popular mind in his favor. The people believed, upon evidence no longer questioned, that gross corruption existed in nearly all de-partments of the government at Washington. They know Mr. Lincoln to be an honest man—a man of "unimpeached integrity," who through his whole life had been faithful so every trust, firm in the cause of right and true to principle. The election of such a man from the humblest walks of life to the Presidency of the United States, at a time when gross demoralization was underm ning the very foundations of our social and politi-cal fabric, is another evidence that the virtues inherent in our principles of government possess that vital energy which sustains and perpetuates true greatness in people and nations. Every week that has passed away since their choice was made known has furnished some new proof that the people acted wisely, sagaciously and well. R is this choice of Mr. Lincoln by the people which is now made the pretext for disunton. I say "protext," because the fact can no lorger be deried that the plot to destroy this Union is of long standing. We are told that the State of South Carolina had for her object the deetruction of the Union twenty-eight years ago, when she ad the tariff as a protext for her nullification moveents: and General Jackson, who penetrated the scheme and purpose of the nulliflers, then foretold, with prophe uracy, that her next pretext for the destruction of the Union would be the negro or slavery question. Demaand politicians at the South have now fulfilled this prediction. These men, knowing that the free States will hereafter possess a majority in both houses of Congrees, and control the distribution of the spoils of office well as the policy of government, have been aroused to madness. They have plunged the country into a civil war-into a contest which involves them in all the terrible consequences of treason. Conscious of the inherent skness of their cause, they endeavor to arouse the peo ple by a great outery about the wrongs of the South. Here, sgain, is a protext; for it is proved in all our histomy that these pretended wrongs which have been presented to the Southern people as irresistible arguments to stir Shem up to concerted and immediate resistance and re-1 llon, never had an existence. What are the facts? By the purchase of the territory of Louisians, the slave were augmented by Louislana, Arkansas and Missoori; the purchase of Florida gave them that State; the of Texas devoted to slavery a district of country equal to all New England, New York and New Jersey the acquisition of New Mexico has carried the insti Lution two degrees above the line of the Missouri compre mise. Of all this has the South any cause to complain Wo, gentlemen, the people of the South have no ained. The people of the South do not complain. at demagagues and traitors, usurping the government seven States, and conspiring the destruction of this ton, micrepresent history, and use fictitious complaints as a spretent for their fraudulent proceedings. We are called upon to defend this Union, which our fathers ged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to es tablish. They fulfilled that pledge with a fidelity and a real that equalled the greatest achievement; of our all previous ages. We come here to-day and make t be same pledge to save the inheritance which our fathers bequeathed to us. Believing, as I do, that the wests of this people, the happiness and welfar of the ht unan race, and the very existence of free lastitriions t broughout the world, depend upon the coninterance of the Union of the United States, I have not thectated to unite with my fellow citizens on this occanien; no fear of the displansure of friends, no conctions of a personal nature have over had the elightent weight in determining my orinions upon the mornentous question. My means and services to the scent, f my humble abilities are, and shall be devoted to engianing the union of these Sates, the government awa, and the honor of my country. And, Mr.

President, I am happy to say that these sentiments are n to the so of the great financial interacts of this city-of a capitalists and the merchants, and all the monetary the 'Stutions. We are all required to me t the crisis with less ness and energy, not for our own sakes alone, but for the a the of our posterity, of all mankind. I firmly believe and is ust that the great confect will be conducted to a happy terminates and that our fellow citizens of the South as it speedly be rescued from that tyrony which marpers are fasturing upon them. I firmly believe and trust that this gree nation will emerge from the contest with renewed lastre, to enter upon a nebler career of morel and physical progress. I finally believe and trust that the county will be myed that, with the help of clod and the people, this Union will be main'ained and perpetusted. And now, before a close, parmit me to refer

the satitude of the country. The nations are scrutinizing or acts. History is making second of our proceedings That record will be commulted by future generations, for encouragement, for instruction, or for warning throughencouragement, for instruction, or for warning through-out all time. Our only safety is in union among our-selves; in abundoning all party distinctions, and uniting of any in support of the President and the laws. We shall thus maintain the honor of our country, vindicate our liberties, bequeath to pasterily an example worthy the descendents of the mon of '16, and restore this great regulate to its glorious rank among the nations. The Pusamus these said that he trusted all would speak to there resolutions, occupying as little time each as possible.

Mr. i. mines thought the resolution about the blockate old not express quite enough of a decided opinion on the subject, and he thought that the best and quickest way to bring about peace would be to have the Southern ports abouthed as soon as passible. He would therefore move t express quite enough of a decided opinion on the fact that the test and quickest way ag about peace would be to have the Southern ports and as soon as possible. He would therefore move likewing assolution.

Mr. Dea vo moved the folia sing as a substitute.

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remediate blockage of ever Scathern port at perfect sected with any State in attitude of Franco and rebellion to the constitution and authorities of the Union, is from pirator claim. In all authorities of the Union, is from pirator claim. It is of prefection to our commerce tors, and as a marker of bouthity necessary to vinericate the majesty. An outraged people.

Mr. S. P. An outraged people.

Mr. Poper authorities that such measures would be good.

Mr. P. An outraged publicity to be given to the intelligence just published by Mr. Pheips.

As the resolv tion was not put in as an amendment it Mr. Sover for a time.

cance inst publiched by Mr. Pheips.

As the resolv sten was not put in as an amendment it was laid over for a time.

Mr. Royal Pissurs then said he was opposed to some of the princips as of the republican party, and thought they were to ac artain extent, sectional. He had thought the South had cause for complaint, but he had expected the trout less would have been discussed as between brothers. But such was not to be. That which at first could not be called treason find reculted in that. The Pr. sectest had issued his call and had stated that the rower meent is in danger. For himself he would support that government honestly, by ally and enthusiastically. Applicately the proceedings of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not on full mind the state of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants generally. There were not one of the consocratic merchants of the decease and merchants of the consocratic merchants of the consocratic merchants of the consocrati

"the Union and the constitution row and forever." (Great applause.)

Mr. James Rooman said, that in the war of 1612 the President of that meeting and the speaker were arrayed tage ther in the federal party. Although differing he politics set there they stood shoulder to shoulder in defence of their country—the United States. He said this to recencile the minds of those who need reconciling on party opinions, if there be any, to stand and high together to crush out rebellin.

Mr. G. W. Burst said, on the thirteenth day of April, 180. General Statistics in the Colors.

asked no my opinion of his conduct, and I said he was a traitor. That man is Captain Berry, of the steamship Columbia."

Col F. Larren, who had just arrived from Weshington, was called upon to speak. He said that so secreely was the set of secession passed in Virginia that it was not known until the apperance in Washington of several of the Union members of Western Virginia. He knew that cars had been sent for to Alexandria from Richmond, for the purpose of transporting troops for the invasion of Washington last night two thousand men under Governor Wise were expected to attack the city, and might then have done it successfully; but now all the city were earolling, and three thousand minute men were ready at Baltimere to take the troops through that city without damage. On the road from the city he passed from eight hundred to one thousand men from Pennsylvania, four hundred and fifty of whem were regulars. The Massachusects troops he met at Philadelphia. They were despatched at 150 A. M., and he hoped they were then safely in Washington. He trusted it would be a bloodless war. He was glad to hear the sentiment to-day uttered on all hands in defence of the commerce of the country, so as to secure all privateers fitting out at any of the Southern ports, or to prevent others going in. He was present with Judge Pouglas when he received a deepatch from Miss uri to this effect:—

"Po you concur in Lincoln's war policy "

Ho grass when this effect of this effect of the second of

am with my country."

Mr. WEIMORE said, that General Saudford had tendered
the whole seven thousand men of his division, to be

mr. Wravora said, that General Sandford had tendered the whole seven thousand men of his division, to be ready at a moment's notice if wanted.

Ex Governor Kirso said, he little thought when he left home, to have to address so large an assembly. A friend had merely asked him to go and hear what the merchants had to say. He had heard them. He trusted they would attand shoulder to shoulder, and not'be divided by party politics. He trusted this by their love for their country, their government and their constitution, by all the nation had done and by all the hopes of what it will do. (Applause.) It is hardly more than seventy years since the formation of that constitution and government, and yet this country had reached a height of greatness and power such as before was never known. Could they hesitate? Should they fail? If they did, they deserved to be at the mercy of those who had struck at the flag of the nation. The honor, safety and character of the country, is in danger; let them not think of repease, but think of that country that had made them what they were. May God presper them. May the country, by the had of that country that had made them what they were. May God presper them. May the country, by the had of the country is the honor.

After some remarks from Mr. Dodge

Mr. Wermone said that the day was the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and they should take it as a good angury, as Lexington was the first battle for Heberty. Let this be the first effective move to strike the blow at rebellion. (Applause)

Mr. E. C. Cowners said that his heart was gladdeoed, and as a Massachusetts man be stood two inches higher in his boots when he saw that Hassachusetts the blow at rebellion. (Applause)

Mr. E. C. Cowners and the his heart was gladdeoed, and as a Massachusetts man be etood two inches higher in his boots when he saw that Hassachusetts the blow at rebellion. (Applause)

Mr. E. C. Cowners and the him had the provide for the foreing the provide seven and the him had the provide the highest chart in t

Mr. A. Satiaris then moved the following accolu-tion:—
Recoived, that there be a special committee of the fol-lowing manual gentlemen, with power is add to their number, nancely—P. Perit, S. Brown, W. H. Aspinwall, J. J. Aster, Jr., A. Belmort, J. M. Morrisen, M. Taylor, G. S. Coe, C. A. Palmer, J. O. Jones, D. R. Martin and J. Ampbell, Jr.—to produce subscriptions for the behaves of the stock of the United States, authorized to be issued gales the act of February S last, amounting to about 25,000,000, and communicate with the Secretary of the Fremury on the subject.
The recolution was adopted, with the addition of the nonce of the mover.

of the mover.
Depose moved a recolution that a committee be farmed to get up funds in and of the vocanteers of city and their families. Adopted. The fellowing formed the committee -- W. E. Do

nd their families. Adopted fellowing formed the committee—W. I. Dodge, can; C. Magahall, R. Ebelpe, R. McGarde, A. J. Sin; — Dehno, Tronsurer, and P. M. Wetsnore, A subscription list was opered, and the following agens

A subscription list was opened, and the following as me re prescribes in marker of the research of the respective of the

yield on by a certain temblination of individuals assuming to act for States at the South claiming to have seeded from the United States; and whereas such combinations have officially premulgated an invitation for the enrulement of vensels to set under their authorization, and as so called "privateers" against the flag and commerce of these United States; therefore,

Resolved, by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, That the United States government be recommended and orged to blockade the ports of such States, or any other State that shall join them, and that this measure is demanded for defence in war, as also for protection to the commerce of the United States, against these so called "privateers" invited to carol under the authority of such States.

**Bissolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York piedges its hearty and conduct support to such measures as the government of the United States area, in its wisdom, imagurate and carry through in the blockade of such ports.

After a short debate the substitute was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE MASS MEETING TO-DAY.

The following call has been issued for the meeting at Union square this afternoon at three o'clock:-

Union square this afternoon at three o'clock:

The undersigned invite their fellow citizons of New York and its vicinity, without regard to previous pointing opinions or associations, to meet at such lime and place as may be arranged hereafter, to express their sentiments in the present crisis in our national affairs, and their determination to wahold the government of the country, and maintain the authority of its constitution and law. John A. Bix. Pensiah Perit, Myron H. Clark, Wm. V. Brady, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Stewart Brown, R. A. A. Low, Petatiah Perit, Myron H. Clark, Wm. V. Brady, John A. King, Wm. T. Oeleman, John A. King, Wm. T. Oeleman, John A. King, Wm. T. Oeleman, Wm. H. Aspleton, Wm. B. Sallman, John J. Wolfe, Angust Belmont, John A. Bryan, Gansthan Starges, Bichard Schell, Elijah F. Purdy, John A. Bryan, Gans. A. Rossell, Robe, B. Minturn, Chas. Partridge, O. D. F. Grant, C. V. S. Rossevelt, Hamilton Fish, Benj. R. Winthrop, Geo. Bancroft. Greene C. Bronso George Felsom, Wm. E. Dodge, John J. Cisco, Wm. C. Noyes, Robt. L. Staart, W. Butter Durens.
W. Butter Durens.
W. Whitewright, J.
Jan. S. Wadswort
Wm. A. Booth,
Ames R. Eno,
Simeon Buldwin,
James A. Briggs,
Ira B. Davis, John J. Cisco, Samuel Sloan,
Jas. W. Beckman, George Opdyke,
Wilson G. Hunt, John Cochrane,
Robt H. McCurdy, John A. Stevens,
E. E. Morgan, C. R. Robert,
Charles King, Royal Phelps, E. E. Morgan, G. R. Rob Charles King, Reysl Ph. F. E. Winston, and several hundred others. New YORK, April 16, 1861.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the

Committee of Arrangements:-It was also

Resolved, That the Hon. John A. Dix be requested to act as presiding officer of the meeting on Saturday next On motion of Captain C. H. MARSHALL, it was unaut

Army, his officers and men, be invited to attend the mass meeting on Saturday next, and that a committee of five gentlemen be appointed by the Chairman to wait upon them to make arrangements for their public reception. A committee waited upon Major Anderson in accor fance with the above resolution.

Major Anderson accepted the invitation, and will be present at the meeting. The colors which waved over he walls of Fort Sumter will be used on this operation to decorate the stards, and thus the presence of the gal lant soldier and the colors he so bravely defended w end additional interest to the scene.

Five stands will be erected around the square as fo

1—Opposite the statue of Washington.
2—Near the Everett House.
2—Near corner of Seventeenth street and Broadway.
4—Near Fourteenth street on the west sife.
5—Opposite Seventeenth street, east side. The following is the list of presiding officers at the m

neeting in Union square to day:-

Stand 1—Ren. John A. Dix, opposite Union Hotel.

2—Hen. H. Fish, opposite Everett House

3—Hen. W. F. Havemeyer, opposite Parish House

4—Hon. M. H. Grisnell, opposite University Place Desite Unio.

Havemeyer, opposite Pa.

H. Grinnell, opposite Universal.

D. D. Field,
Henry J. Raymond,
Oewald Ottendorfer,
Richard O'Gorman,
David S. Coddington,
Senator Edwin D. Baker,
Hego Wesendock,
Prederick Kapp,
Otto Sackersdorf,
Well Von Gernsbach,
Wm. A. Kobbe.

Speakers and gentlemen who have been invited officiate, and Veterans of the War of 1812, with the seve ral committees, are requested to meet at the Everet House (rooms corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeent stacet, which have been tendered by the proprietor), a two o'clock, to receive tickets of admission to the plat forms.

fing be exhibited, and that places of business be closed at two o'clock. THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE TO BE CLOSED DURING

THE DAY. Mr. Comptroller Haws has issued the following

Comprehenses of the comprehense of the comprehense

INSURANCE OFFICES TO BE CLOSED. At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters held Apri 19, 1861, it was resolved, that the companies composin this Board close their respective offices at two o'clock P. M. on Saturday next, the 20th inst., to enable the officers and employes to attend the mass meeting of the citizens of New York, to be held at Union square, in sup-port of the government, the Union, the constitution and the laws.

the laws.
Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
Great Western Ins. Co.
New York Mutual Ins. Co.
Washington (Marine) Ins. Co.
Washington (Marine) Ins. Co.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

During the early part of the day Major Anderson w engaged in writing despatches and transacting some pr vate business. The school boys, taking the initiative from the incident of Thursday, tarned out in great numbers, marched up the avenue and ranging themselves or the sidewalks in front of the hotel, the gallant Major wa induced to show himself to the youngsters several time during the morning, at which the little fellows were highly delighted, and testilled their admiration and delight by rounds of designing speers, which swoke in a rather startling marner the slutnbering echoe of this quiet and aristocratic neighborhood. The student of the Free Academy and the University were not a fortunate as to get a sight of the gallant Major, who ha left the hotel about half an hour before they arrived. The boys presented a very prosty and striking appearance each pupil having a small flag fastened on his left breast hey bere the disappointment very well giving three cousing cheers for the Major, and then a strong volley of hi, hi, hi's, a vocal demonstration pecchar to young New Yorkers when expressing their approbation of any public character whom they have learned to look spor as a favorite. Major Anderson visited Gurney's Callery during the fore part of the day, when a fine likeness of him was taken. During the passage of the Seventh regiment down B condway Major Anderson was standing on the balcony of Ball Black and Co. satore on Broadway, in company with a brother of Mr. W. H. Aspinwall. Sc persons recentising him, the news arrend with lightning rapidity through the crowd, and for a short time the a raction which had alrawn them togather was lost aight of, and theer after elser was given for the nero of For Samter, who boxed his acknowledgments. The officer and men of the gallant Seventh salated the Major while marching past the stere, which he again acknow ladged by bowing with head uncovered. Ever since the arrival of Moyor Anderson at the Brovoort, Souse large numbers of our ment influential citizens have called to pay their respects to Mrs. Anderson and her gat, ant has band, and also to congratulate him on his safe are ival in New York after the gallant defence he made at Fort Sun tier. So large was the number of visitors yesterday that hisjor Anderson was compelled to take refege at the it illtery bendquarters for the purpose of wridez his despetches, where he remained all the attenuous, except the time eccupied in reviewing the Seventh reginary during their smech down Broadway. In the evening Esper An derset and Limitenants Snyder and Man'e were entertained at the residence of Mr. William E. Aspinwall, cor-ner of University place and Tools street, where a bridal reception was given. The Stars and Stripes were draped over the entrance of the matrion, and is the interior the national colors and stands of rare and choice should and Sewers were the principal encorations.

A roomber of the Common Connell wanted on Major 40dargon ket excetog and offered the use of the flore more E'em in the Dity Rell for him to receive the citizent in-

MAJOR AND REON'S WOUNDED MEN. The wounded 'sen of Major Anderson's command were conveyed to Fort Hamilton yesterday afternoon in the

THE CAVIC RECEPTION OF MAJOR AN-

DERSON. The Committee of the Common Council appointed to tender the use of the Governor's Room to Major Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, yesterday held a meeting and agreed to watt upon the gallant Major. Accordingly they called upon him at his hotel last evening to ascertical the intentions of the second se tain the intentions of Major Anderson, and they will re port the result at their meeting to-day. It is probable that the offer of the Governor's Room, has been accepted and that the committee will be able to complete their arrangements to day. Mayor Wood is co-operating with the committee.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861. General Scott has just received a telegraphic despatch from Captain Kingsbury, stating that he had burned the Armory buildings, the troops having evacuated and marched into Maryland. There were flitten thousand stand of arms in the Arm

ry, which were all destroyed.

There was a large force from Virginia on their way to seize the Armory, in order to get possession of the arms.
This will be sad disappointment to the Virginia troops who confidently expected to got possession of these arms. General Scott received a despatch at two P. M. to-day, dated Chambersburg, 19th inst., from the commander of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, as follows :-

the areema at Harper's Ferry, as follows:—

Finding my position untenable, shortly after teo clock last night I destroyed the arsenal, containing fifteen hundred stand of arms, and burnedup the Armory building proper, and under cover of the night withdrew my command, forly in number, almost in the presence of twenty-live hundred or three thousand troops. This was accomplished with but four casualties. I believe the destruction was complete. I will await orders at Carlisde.

R. JONES, Captain Commanding.

CARLISTE, Pa , April 19, 1861. Lieutenant Jones, late in command at Harper's Forry arrived here, with his command of forty three men, a three P. M. to day.

Lieutenant Jones having been advised that a force 2,500 troops had been ordered by Governor Leicher to take possession of Harper's Ferry, and finding his position untenable, under directions of the War Department, destroyed all the munitions of war, armory, arsenal, and all the buildings. He withdrew his command under the cover of night, and almost in the presence of 2,500 troops He lost three men.

Fifteen thousand stand of arms were destroyed.

The command made a forced march of thirty miles last night from Harper's Ferry to Hagerstown, in Maryland. Lieut. Jones and command look much worn and fa tigued. They were most enthusiastically received by

our entire population. Рипарецина, Арки. 19. 1861. A despatch received here from Washington, says all the arms that were at Harper's Ferry were burned in

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1861.

He states that, hearing yesterday that six hundred Virginians were approaching by the Winehester road to seize the arsenal, they put piles of powder in straw in al the buildings, and waited quietly the approach of the picket guard, who gave the alarm, and the garrison set on are the outhouses, carpenter shop and powder fuces, and then began to retreat.

The citizens of Harper's Ferry, who were evidently in league with the party advancing to soize the argenal were instantly in arms. They pursued, fired and killed two regulars—two others deserted before the troops reached Hagerstown. They marched all night, miss the railroad ira n at Hagerstown, and took omnibuses to Chambersborg to-day. They are much exhausted by the night march. They were fed by the people at Chambers, burg, and were received with loud cheers along the route

The report of the assault on the Massachpeetts regi ment in Baltimore occasions intense excitement among the troops at Camp Curtin. They swear terrible von

geance

Lieut. Jones, who has arrived from Harper's Ferry, has son of the late Adjutant General Jones, of the United States Army. He says as the federal troops rushed across the Potomac bridge at Harper's Ferry, the people rushed in the arsenal. He believes that large numbers perishe by the explosion. Repeated explosions occurred, and he saw a light burning in the building for many miles. Two Ohio regiments reached here to-night, and stay over until the Pennsylvanians are ready to march.

An abundance of arms for the Pennsylvania troops will

reach here to morrow morning.

Major Simonton, Commander of the Pittsburg argenal s suspected of fidelity to the Union, and is watched by Committee of Safety.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, declines, by telegraph, to let any more armed troops pass through Baltimo MARTINSEURG, Va., April 19, 1861.

Barper's Ferry was burned down last night, I took the two o'clock train for that point. Great enthusiasm was manifested at many places on the route by crowds of se cessionists, and at one place the American flag was hung at half must. At Point of Rocks the Confederate fing was hoisted, and it was cheered lustily by an immense crowd and the train dashed on.

The train was carefully watched for the troops that might be on their way to the Arsenal, and a battery caunon was mounted half a mile the other mide of the ferry, and the train was compelled to stop. After an ex smination it was allowed to proceed, and passed slowly between two files of soldiers.

At the depot caunon were pointed at the train, an several hundred soldiers were drawn up. The Virginia troops, to the number of 1,560, have possession of the town, and no one was allowed to get off the train. Cannon are planted on all the adjacent hills, and soldiars are distributed in every direction.

The arsenal and one workshop were burned down law

night, together with all the arms and munitions of war This was done by the United States troops stationed here who then evacuated and took the road for Carlisle. detachment of troops has been sent after them, but the rebels evidently do not expect they will come up with Colonel Barbour, late Superintendent of the argens

made a secession speech to-day, and it is said all the fede ral officers in the town have resigned. The Virginia troops appear resolute and determined, and it was said there was not a Union man at the ferry.

Great rejoicing was manifested at the reported shooting of United States troops in Baltimore, but it is ascerted that the force here will not provoke a collission unless an attempt be made to send United States troops to dis lodge them. Still, the assemblage of so large a force without previous notice, and their encampment so near Washington, shows the necessity of immediate and reso lute action on the part of the federal govrnment.

THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD SAFE.

Washington, April 19, 1861.
Commodore Paulding and Captain Jenkins, who were despatched to the Norfolk Navy Yard and other points, for the purpose of looking after the ships and other property belonging to the federal government, have

made their report to the Secretary of the Navy. Their timely appearance at Norfolk prevented the cap ture of reveral sloops of war by the Virginia authorities. It appears that full and ample arrangements had been made to attempt their capture, and it is highly probable that it would have been successful. government has not only prevented that, but will, it is believed, be able to hold the Norfelk Navy Vard. There was a force of some 3,000 men in the vic mity, who were intending to come upon them in the night. The Virginians had sunk three vessels in the changel, is order to prevent their escape.

The impression is, that the vessels now there-dy sleepe of war-will be unable to get out, although Capt. Jenkins thinks that they can. The Cumberland attempted to leave, but failed. The consequence is, that these vessels will have to remain now and protect the Navy Yard from being captured, which they will probably be able

SEIZURE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT RICHMOND NORTHERN YES. SELS SEIZED. WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861.

Mesner gern just in from Richmond report that the se can on ordinance had passed.

The Custom House and Post Office at Richmond were neight gesterday by order of the Covernor.

The New York parket steamer Jamestown has been seized at "My Point, sixty miles below Richmond, and a packet schooner belonging to Malue was seized at Rich-

Fifteen handred men have relantgered under the Dag

of the Union at Alexandria, and will join the federal

THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA. WARRINGTON, April 19, 1861. It is reliably stated by parties direct from Richmo

that the ordinance of secession was publicly procli-yesterday. The vote on its passage is kept secret.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF
Whereas, seven of the States formerly composing a part
of the United States have, by authority of their people,
selembly resumed the powers granted by them to the
United States, and have framed a constitution and organized a government for themselves, to which the people
of those States are yielding willing obedience, and have
so notified the President of the United States by all the
formalities incident to such action, and thereby become
to the United States a separate, independent and foreign
power; and whereas, the constitution of the United
States has invested Congress with the sole power "to
declare war," and until such declaration is made, the
President has no authority to call for an extraordinary
force to wage offensive war against any foreign Power;
and whereas, on the 15th inst, the President of the
United States, in plain violation of the constitution, issued

President has no authority to call for an extraordinary force to wage offensive war against any foreign Power; and whereas, on the 16th inst., the President of the United States, in pian violation of the constitution, issued a proclamation calling for a force of seventy five thousand men, to cause the laws of the United States to be duly executed over a people who are no longer a part of the Union, and in said proclamation threatens to exert this unusual force to compel obedience to his mandates; and whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia, by a majority approaching to entire unanimity, declared at its last asselin, that the State of Virginia would consider such an exertion of force as a virtual declaration of war, to be resisted by all the power at the command of Virginia; and subsequently, the Convention now in session, representing the sovereignty of this State, has reaffirmed in substance the same polley, with almost equal unanimity; and whereas, the State of Virginia deeply sympathizes with the Southern States in the wrongs they have suffered and in the position they have assumed, and having sande carness efforce peaceably to compose the difference which have severed the Union, and having failed in that attempt, through this unwarranted act on the part of the President; and it is believed that the influences which operate to produce this proclamation against the second States will be brought to bear upon this Commonwealth if she should exercise her undoubted right to resume the powers granted by her people, and it is due to the honor of Varginia that an improper exercise of force against her people should be repelled; therefore, I, John Letchar, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, have thought proper to order all armed volunteer regiments or companies within the State forthwith to had dithemselves in readiness for immediate orders, and upon the reception of this preclamation to report to the Adjutant General of the State their organization and numbers, and prepare the mselves for efficient service.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that a refusal to carry the troops or volunteers of the United States is trea on, and that to transport troops of the rebels will be regarded as a like crime.

The Massachusetts regiment has had to plough its way through showers of stones in coming through Baltimore, burled at them by a furious mob of secessionists. There ment here in consequence.

The city is comparatively quiet this morning.

These who feared an attack on Washington during last night were not even alarmed by any extraordinary notes of warning or precaution. Frank P. Blair telegraphs that volunteers will immedi

ately be mustered in at St. Louis for government service. Gov. Morgan telegraphs that the Seventh regiment leaves for Washington to-day, and that he can send more of the present organized militia and not wait for volun-Thurlow Weed, en route for New York, telegraphs from

Wilmington, Delaware, that he passed three regiments on the railroad track, and that the bridge is safe. Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, telegraphs the Secre

tary of War to day, "Would you like a fifth regiment, composed of hardy Irishmen, enlisted specially?" They will probably be accepted by government.

On inquiry at the Post Office Department it is ascertained that no measures are in progress for discontinuing any

of the Southern mails. On the contrary, the contractors

from that section, recently here, arranged for facilitating the transportation. The Peatmaster General has discre-tion to suspend them only in cases of obstruction. Capt. Paulding, Commander Emmons and Lieutenaut Woodhuli constitute the Board of Detail through whom

all the naval preparations are made.

The Chief Clerk's room is the only one in the Navy Department accessible at all times to the public. The Pawnee has arrived at Washington.

Rumors have been circulating for a week that the Philadelphia appointments have been made. As soon as the President actually makes them, they will be sent.

Major A. Hancock, of Kentucky, has been appointed Consul to Malaga.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861. The Massachusetts troops arrived this evening, and are quartered at the Capitol. Several of them who were wounded in Baltimore were sent to the Infirmary, while others who were injured in that city were on duty with

Additional District forces were mustered in to day. Four steamers on the line between Washington and Aquia Creek were seized this afternoon by order of the government, under apprehensions that they were to be sed for secession purposes, and are now held by troops. The President has appointed Wingate Keys Attorney

The following named gentlemen have been commissioned for Philadelphia:—Wm. B. Thomas, Collector; Ed. Wallace, Naval Officer; E. Reed Myer, Surveyor; B. Rush Plumley, Appraiser; Gen James Pollock, Director of the

THE WAR FEELING IN THE NORTH.

THE WAR FEELING IN BOSTON.

Bosron, April 19, 1861. On the receipt of the news of the attack on the mili tary at Baltimore the populace bacame almost frautic. The workmen left their shops and factories in their shirt sleeves and congregated in crowds, resolving to avenge the wrong at all cost. Bodies of men from all ranks are organizing and preparing to leave at the earliest moment determined to redress the outrage with their lives.

The Fifth regiment is under orders, and will probably eave for Washington by Monday next. It will number The reports this afternoon from Baltimore cause pain

ful excitement here, but it is hoped the accounts are exaggerated. There is intense anxiety to learn details. ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER

POCAHONTAS. The United States gunboat Pocahontas, Captain J. P. Gilles, from Charleston bar, arrived here yesterday morning. She carries five guns and 112 men. She did no

arrive at the rendezvous until about one hour previous to the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Jacob Newhall, of Baltimore, boatswain's mate, die and was buried at sea.

Ceptain—J. P. Gilles.
First Lieutenant—J. W. A. Nicholson.
Second Lieutenant—J. Beverly Cannon.
Assistant Surgeon—J. S. Kitchen.
Passed Master—H. L. Hewson. Passed Matter—H. L. Hewson. Master—C. E. W. Manning. Boatswain—C. H. A. Bragdon. Engineer—J. H. Riley. Engineer—D. Smith. Master's Mate-W. French. Master's Mate-J. Ferguson.

PROVISION FOR THE DEPARTING SOL DIERS' FAMILIES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD. TRADERMEN'S FIRE INSCRANCE COMPANY NEW YORK, April 18, 1861.

in order to inaugurate a movement towards providing for the families of soldiers who are called away from our city and whose leaving may render their families needy. I offer to contribute my entire receipts for fees for the next two months. The money will be paid over as soon as any responsible body organizes having the before mentioned object in view.

A. W. KENNEDY, Notary and Commissioner,
No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome street, and No. 734
Thard avenue.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM IN THE METROPO LIS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I beg have to offer, through the columns of your valuable paper, to the commandants of a brigade of the volunteers of the city of New York, all such cap trimmings as I manufacture, consisting of military fronts, straps, swells and hattens, to the number of five thousand sate, for five thousand men, free of charge, as a small contribution to enstain our star Spangled Banner. o custain our Star Spangled Banner.
M. STERN,
19 Brend, vay, in the Adams Express Bailding.

DEPARTURE OF THE STEAM TRANSPORT

PHINADELPHIA. The steamship Philader bis, which has been chartered by the federal government, left her pier yesterday after-

noon at three o'clock, and sailed for the South Her car-go consists of provisions for the army, amountainer, guns and military stores generally. She took out a large cargo. There were no unusual section attending the departure of the vessel, as the atten-tion of the populace was monopolized at the time she left by the gallant Seventh.

FLAG RAISING ON SECOND DISTRICT PO-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

JEFFERSON MARKET, SIXES AVENUE, T.

New York, April 19, 1861

There will be a national flag raised on this court bouse at two o'clock on Saturday atternoon, April 20. Public speaking and patriotic studies by a glee et ab.

EDWARD M. SKIDMORE, Clerk.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES LOAN.

MONTGOMENY, April 10, 1861.
The demand for the loan of the Confederate States was so great that President Davis has determined to offer the whole \$15,000,000. The amount subscribed already ex-ceeds \$15,000,000. The books were closed to day, and the smaller sums have preference over the larger case.

Charleston, April 19, 1861. It is well ascertained that the subscription of Sod arolina to the Confederate loan will be three raililess Carolina to the Conrederate to a dollars.

I am officially informed that already two millions two hundred and sixty two thousand dollars have been taken hundred and sixty two thousand dollars have been taken to be the same to be th

hundred and marty the hundred thousand dellars, and other places in this city. proportion.
All is quiet in this city.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Ostalvs, April 19, 1861 The steamship Magnolia, from Key West on the 12th, has arrived. The Crusader was the only United States var vessel there.

One hundred and fifty troops are in Fort Taylor, and

three hundred in the barracks.

The stramship Magnolia was advised at Apalachicota not to enter Pensacola harbor, as she would be taken by the military authorities.

The Fexas authorities have fitted out the steamer Matagorda as a war steamer to intercept the Slar of the West.

Brashear city has selzed two schoolers inden with the put timber valued at \$20,000, destined for the Brooklyn and Churlestown Navy Yards.

TENNESSEE.

A reliable private despatch from Nashville stares that.
Tennessee is almost a unit A full regiment will be organized by to morrow night. There are no Paion companies in Nashville. MEMPHIS, April 19, 1861.

Gee. Scott's resignation is jayously received. The Governor of Arkansas has not yet received Secretary Cameron's requisition. The war spirit is intense.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, April 19, 1861.

Steamship Edinburg (Br), Frooks, Queenstown and Liv-rpool—J G Dale. Steamship Cleator (Br), Lord, Kingston, Ja-Walden & sooth.
Ship Shooting Star, Drinkwater, Acapuico—Tappan & Star-

p Mercury, French, Havre—Boyd & Hinsken. k Cambridge, Harding, Cardin—Bassett, Bacon & Co. k Nicola Despot (Aus), Gugni, Cork and a market—Du Hark Cambridge, Harding, Cardiff—Hassett, Bacon & Co. Bark Neoda Despot (Auts), Gugni, Cork and a market—Dutilla & Co. Bark Samuel Moxley, Jr., Holm, Drogheda—Smallwood, Earle & Co.
Bark 1 oung America, Collina, Havana—Bobert & Williams, Bark Espress, Sundberg, Havana—I B Gager, Bark Louisa, Bencon, Havana—I B Gager, Bark Louisa, Bencon, Havana—I B Gager, Brig Fen Garver, Perry, Carconas—Walsh, Carcer & Chase, Brig Jilla, welden, Elizabethport—Hills & Popherm, Schr Oliver & Mathida, Kenney, St. Pierre—Masier, Schr Jilla, welden, Elizabethport—Hills & Popherm, Schr Oliver & Mathida, Kenney, St. Pierre—Masier, Schr Jilla, Welden, Harding, Marting, Schr John N Genis, Fillips, Key West—Baker & Dayton, Schor, F. Fillips, Key West—Baker & Dayton, Schraue, Washington—Master, Schr M & Falmer, Geskill, Washington—Kaster, Schr M & Falmer, Geskill, Washington—Schr F F Sandoph, Miller, Newark—M I Sunyen & Co. Schr Amanda, Kendall Fortland—G L Hatch, Schr Kate Walker, Guliver, Sangor—R P Buck & Co. Schr Kate Walker, Guliver, Sangor—R P Buck & Co. Schr Este Marker, Guliver, Sangor—R P Buck & Co. Schr Este Marker, Guliver, Sangor—R P Buck & Co. Schr Bugene, Garrigan, Boston—A Howes.

news columns)

Resmokip, Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, April 15, with
more and passengers, to Burrons & Co. Sailed in company
with Bratesamship Karnak, for Nassau and New York
Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, DC, with mose
and passencers, to H B Cromwell & Co.
Ship Noupacell, Green, London, 40 days, in ballast, to Thor
Richardson.

and passencers, to H B Cromwell & Co.
Ship Nonpacell, Green, London, 40 days, in ballast, to Thor
Richardson.
Ship Amaranth (Brem), Heitlorn, Hull, March 4, in ballart,
to order, 4th inst, lat 42 25, ion 45 10, swoke ship Lorenzo,
bound E; For the first 3 weeks had heaf w gases; March 16,
had a furious gale from NW; next day, int 61 04, ion 5 29, saw
a (supposed) Br bark with loss of sails, and in the act of bending new once.

Brig Guayama (Brem), Onken, Cludad Bolivar, 21 days,
with hidea &c. to Pavensted & Co.
Brig Ina (of Eastrott), Laney, Jaemel, March 2, with coffee
&c. to Brott, Son & Co.
Brig Empire (of Boston), Higgins, Carrienas, 1! days, with
molasses, to Thompson & Hunter. 13th Inst, 50 miles NNE of
Haiteras, saw brig war Eagle, abandoned.
Brig Enterprise, Grindle, Clenfuegos, 16 days, with sugar
&c, to Ho Brookman & Co.
Brig St Marys, Brevoor, Effrabethport for Boaton.
Brig Delaware, Smith, Rondont for Boston.
Brig Delaware, Smith, Rondont for Boston.
Schy Joseph (of Boston), Watts, 51 Andrews, Spanish Main,
March 27, with ecocanuts, to master.
Schr Walter Baleigh, Inillips, Havana, 9 days, with sugar
&c, to D C Murray. In the Inst, lat 35, ion 73, passed brig East,
bound S.
Schr Harsh (of Fortland), Blake, Mansanilla, 18 days, with
Schr Harsh (of Fortland), Blake, Mansanilla, 18 days, with

rah (of Portland), Blake, Mansanilla, 18 days, with

eugar &c, to master. Fedr St George (Br), Pennision, Bermuda, 7 days, with pota-

Rear Barran (of Fortuno), Blake, Mansanila, 18 days, with rugar &c, to master.

Fedr St George (Br.), Pennision, Bermuda, 7 days, with potates &c, and 13 passengers, to Middleton & Co. Has on beard the officers and trow of the burped ship Issae. Newton, from New Orleans for Boston, and the Austrian ship California. 17th inst, sandy E ock bearing WNW 70 miles, spoke whaleship Win C Nys, of and for New Bedford.

Behr David E Wolf, Buckaloo. New Emyrna, Fla, 9 days.
13th inst, off Cape Fear, had a heavy SE gale, during walch stove boat, &c.

Echr C L Vandervoort, Walker, Smyrna, Fla, 9 days.
13th inst, off Cape Fear, had a heavy SE gale, during walch stove boat, &c.

Echr Ben, Hickman, Wilmington, NC, 3 days.

Echr Ben, Hickman, Wilmington, NC, 3 days.

Schr Resolution, Gale, Flymouth, NC.

Schr Chas Osborn, Quitan, Norfolk, 3 days.

Echr R. As Golden, Guitan, Marchala Saleya.

Schr Lans Seld, Crampuer, Alexandria.

Schr Lans Seld, Crampuer, Alexandria.

Schr Lans Seld, Crampuer, Alexandria.

Schr Hass Gueen, Himat Alexandria.

Schr Lans Seld, Crampuer, Alexandria.

Schr Hass Gueen, Collins, Virginia.

Schr Hass Seld, Crampuer, Alexandria.

Schr Hassen, Seld, Virginia.

Schr J Bradley, Collins, Virginia.

Schr Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr J French, Stiles, Virginia.

Schr Hasephine, Waterbury, Virginia.

Schr Wave, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr Wave, Predmore, Virginia.

Schr Hase Hasel, Lawson, Virginia.

Schr Haserze, Decker, Virginia.

Schr Haserze, Decker, Virginia.

Schr Hanes Allen, Karlin, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Lochiel, Bull, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Lochiel, Bull, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Lochiel, Bull, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Janese Odder, Kallimore.

Schr Janes Mangham, Whalen, Gloucester.

Schr Belle, Chark, Harriford, 2 days.

Schr Bays State, Atwood, Chathatam, 3 days.

Schr Bays State, Atwood, Chathatam, 3 days.

Schr Bays State, Atwood, Chathatam, 3 days.

Schr Bays Stat

The report that brig D Malone was below was an error. SAU.ED. U S steamer Pocahontas; steampposed for Norfolk.
Wind during the day W to NW.

Miscella neous.

Launce—The screw steamble Mercedita will be launched this day from the shippard of Edward Lupton, foot of North Second street, Williamsburg.

this day from the shippard of Edward Lupton, root of North Second street, Williamsburg.

Washington, RC, April Is—The following vessels are ashord in the vicinity of Ocraceck and Hatteras, NC—sub-Stephen Duncan, from Mobile, with cotton, bound to New York; schräbie L Webb, with an assoried cargo, said to be from New York, bound to the South; brig Black Squal, from Cuba, with a cargo of sugar—two men drowned. A scar is ashore on Hatteras Shoal, name unknown; crew supposed to be lost; probably the War Eagle, from Port su Prince for Philadelphia, reported by steamer Acycione State—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq. Secretary Board of Underwriters)

Berniton, April 10—the saip Isaac Newton (previously reported as lasving put in here in distress) was on the 5th inst. destroyed by fire. One thousand five hundred bales of cotton were landed before the fire broke out, and by scutting the ship has been ashed a large portion of the balance in a damaged state. The hides (160 tone) have not yet been recovered, and it is feared that they will not be if for rechipment. The spers, sails, and rigging have all been eased, further the brig George Albert, West, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, has been abandened, but awaits instruction from home before selling. The vascal is hadly strained in her bull, but with ismporary repairs she might reach New York. The cargo has been sent forward by schooner Geinare; the damaged portion has been able and The schooner Young Teazer, from Yow Orleans to Beston, with molesce, put tuo Hamilton, a few days ago, with lower of sails, and cargo stove.—(E) letter to Ellwood Waiter, Esq. Secretary Beard of Underwiters).

Spoken, & C.

Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

A ship steering E, showing a red signal with a white ball in centre and two white stars on the inner corners, was signalized April 3, off Toriggs.

Foreign Ports. CAYESNE, March 14—In port bark Zotoff, Clark, from Salem arr 12th; brig Elizabeth, Lussen, from Boston arr Sth, both

CAYENNE, MARCH 14—In port tark Zotoff, Clark, from Salem arr 12th, brig Elizabeth, Lassen, from Boston arr 8th, both dieg.

Chipad Eglivan, March 29—No Am vesset in port.

HAVANA, April 9—Arr barts Wm H Hall, Hall, Beston; J M Chadbourne, Masson, Bailthnove; brig Frogressive Age, Eramball, Nyork; schra Adela (Er), Mann, do; J W Hall, Marshaman, Philadelphia; Ocean kanper, Levis, Porisand; 10th, brigs Highming Bird, Fully, Fidindelphia; 1 hos Achors, Higgins, Nyork; schra Addidicton, Elphes, do: 11th, brigs H geans, Treworgy, do; Wabash, Rhiley, Philadelphia; D B Doune, Vossie, Boston sebra il D Hoyt, Levis, d; N Herry, Williams, and A 7 reat, Bor doin, NYork; Fannie, Vance, Philadelphia; John Farnum, Hall, Fortland; 12th, barks Geo Green, Atwell, NYork; Mary J simboll, Stanbope, Key West; brigs H B Emery, Perkins, NYork; Jannie, Vance, Philadelphia; brig Geor Stewart, Wilson, Portland; Handy Ring, Brown, Buenne, Ayres; 18th, barks Geo Thomas, Lewis, 37 Ork; Bagon, Kelly, NGrisans; Powhatan, Winchester, Philadelphia; brig Geor Stewart, Wilson, Portland; softer J Guarminos, Jones, Frankfort

Bill 10th, ship John S Harris, Buller, Neuvitas; brig Geor Byrort, Wilson, Portland; softer J Guarminos, Jones, Frankfort

Bill 10th, ship John S Harris, Buller, Neuvitas; brig George, West, Secton Stewart, Wilson, Portland; softer J Guarminos, Jones, Frankfort

Bill 10th, ship John S Harris, Buller, Neuvitas; brig George, Brone, West Cardenas; 11th, bark Eccoras, Ryder, Sagon and Nyerk; sehr Sen Eurger, Budley, Mastanas; 12th, Jurigs S F Ryvan, Brown, Cardenas; 11th, bark Eccoras, Stans, Portland; Scon, Parking Star, Halls, Cardenas.